

TO THE DESCENDANTS OF TIMOTHY INGRAHAM  
INFORMATION RESPECTING THE GREAT  
INGRAHAM ESTATE

GLADDING

Gc  
929.2  
In55g  
1570285

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

6c  
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 03138 9916

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2010 with funding from  
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center











A PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN SOLOMON INGRAHAM,  
TAKEN IN CANTON, CHINA, ABOUT 1790,







TO THE DESCENDANTS OF TIMOTHY INGRAHAM.

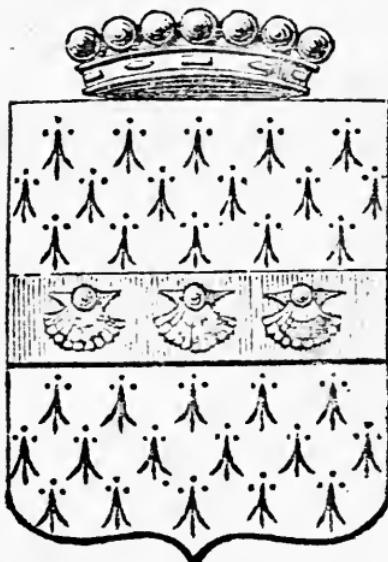
INFORMATION RESPECTING

THE GREAT ✓

# INGRAHAM ESTATE,

IN THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY G. R. GLADDING.



Ingraham Coat of Arms.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PRINTED BY HENRY L. TILLINGHAST, NO. 9 MARKET SQUARE.

1869.

THE  
NEWBERRY  
LIBRARY  
CHICAGO



1570285

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by  
GILBERT R. GLADDING,  
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Rhode Island.

1570285



## THE GREAT INGRAHAM ESTATE.

---

The Ingraham Estate, so called, was the property of my great great grandfather, Joseph Wilson, of Yorkshire, England, who died about 1680, and left it by will to his only daughter, Sarah, who married Edward Cowell, of Yorkshire. After their marriage they moved to Boston, Mass., and had only one child, Sarah, who was born in Boston, July 2d, 1660, and which daughter Sarah, married Timothy Ingraham, son of William Ingraham, of Boston ; and Timothy Ingraham and wife removed to Bristol, R. I., in 1680.

They had seven children born there, whose descendants are the heirs of the estate. Three of them died without issue ; and their descendants now number about 100 persons. I have been appointed the agent, by and for the heirs ; and I am a grandson of Joshua Ingraham, who was a son of Timothy Ingraham and Sarah Cowell, the daughter of Joseph Wilson.

The estate, as left by will to Sarah Cowell, was entailed to the fourth generation, till which the lands could not be sold,—the present claimants being of the fifth generation, that limitation has expired.

The estate, at the death of Joseph Wilson, was several miles in length and width, (about 6 by 3) ; but was of little comparative value,—it being unsettled, paying but little an-



nual income, and being unavailable to sell, because it was *entailed*: and the heirs being at such a distance, they did not look after it.

Sarah (Wilson) Cowell, the legatee under the will, left that document to her daughter, Sarah (Cowell) Ingraham, of Bristol, R. I.

The estate having a fine stream of water flowing through it, became a seat of manufacturing industry, which has grown up into the present city of Leeds, which explains the present immense value of the estate.

The first effort made to recover it, was by Jeremiah Ingraham, son of Timothy and Sarah (Cowell) Ingraham, during the old French war; but he died before reaching England, on ship-board.

The next effort was made by Capt. Ingraham, a grandson of Timothy and Sarah (Cowell) Ingraham, in 1803. He was an East India Captain, and sailed with his wife from New York, taking all the papers connected with the estate. His wife testifies that he put them into the hands of Mr. Erskine, of London, an eminent lawyer, and sailed for Madras, where he died—his wife returning to this country.

Mr. Erskine was soon after made Lord Chancellor of England, which made it impossible for him to act any longer as a solicitor. He notified Simeon Ingraham (an uncle of Solomon) of the fact, and informed him that the estates were then worth more than forty thousand pounds a year—which letter has been lost.

Nothing further was done till about 1825, when the heirs learned that London papers had advertised for the heirs to the estate. They then employed Isaiah Smith to proceed to England and look up the estate. He found that the first Lord



Erskine was dead, and the papers that were placed in his hands by Capt. Solomon Ingraham, had passed into the possession of his son, the late Lord Erskine, who was then a Minister to Belgium, while the papers were locked up in London ; and he returned without getting access to them.

No further effort was made till 1852, when the present agent, in company with Columbus Smith, a lawyer, went to London, and saw the late Lord Erskine. We found him at his lodgings in Brighton, fifty miles from London ; and he acknowledged to us both that he recollects finding those documents among his father's papers, and affirmed that they were all safe at his depot in London ; and that we could have them as soon as he could find time to look them up. We waited on him four months, during which he never found time to look over his papers, though daily promising to do so. At the end of that time, my funds becoming exhausted, I was obliged to return to America, and conclude to wait Lord Erskine's death, he being upwards of eighty years old.

Lord Erskine died in March last, and his secretary writes me that all Lord Erskine's papers have passed into the hands of his eldest son, the present Lord Erskine, who doubtless has the desired documents in his possession, and will deliver them to me on the presentation of the proper evidence.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Smith, who accompanied me to England, and whose business is solely the collection of American claims in Europe :—

" I think that the late Lord Erskine had the Wilson papers when you and I were looking for them in 1852, and that for some reason to us unknown he withheld them from us. I understand that all the papers of the late Lord Erskine are now



in the possession of his son, and I see no reason why he will not deliver them to us now.

"I think the Coat of Arms you have found, will be of great advantage in tracing the family by means of the Heraldic visitations, which can be found in London.

"I think that the case can soon be disposed of, if we can find the will and deed; for, as you are aliens in England, if you can show the Solicitor of the Treasury that you have a just title, he will institute a suit for the recovery of the real estate at the Government expense, and allow you about one-half the value of the estate in money, as is their custom.—The Solicitor of the Treasury, in a conversation I had with him about a year since, informed me that such was their custom.

Yours,

COLUMBUS SMITH."

---

*Statements of Mr. Isaiah Smith, relating to the Ingraham property in England.*

About the 27th of November, 1830, I called upon Mr. Simeon Ingraham, of Providence, and made some enquiries of him respecting an estate in England, said to belong to a family of Ingrahams, of this country, Mr. Ingraham informed me that his Grandfather, Timothy Ingraham, married Sarah Cowell, the daughter of an English lady, of the name of Sarah Wilson,—that the father of this latter lady, at his decease, left a Will, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Timothy Ingraham, in America. After this gentleman's death, the aforementioned copy was left in the hands of his son, Joshua Ingraham, and afterwards came into the possession Simeon Ingraham, the son of Joshua. About thirty-two years since,



Captain Solomon Ingraham, being in London, and wishing to obtain further information on the subject, called upon the American Consul. The Consul directed him to Mr. Erskine, (since Lord Erskine), who advised him to examine the city records, and obtain, if possible, a certificate copy of the original Will. In accordance with the advice of Mr. Erskine, Capt. Ingraham proceeded to the City Register's Office and found a record of the Will. He then returned to America, procured the copy of the Will, which was in the possession of Simeon Ingraham. It was written on parchment, and duly sealed. The Governor of Rhode Island, and the Secretary of State, both examined this instrument, and the latter gentleman wrote something upon it. Mr. Ingraham also informed me that Capt. Ingraham, together with Mr. Moses Vandoorn, went to Boston for the purpose of obtaining further information. They there found a record of the marriage of Timothy Ingraham. This gentleman had three sons previous to his removing to Bristol, R. I., at which place he and his wife died—he on the 30th of June, 1748, in the 89th year of his age, and she on the 12th of January, 1742, in the 74th year of her age.

Capt. Solomon Ingraham, when in London, ascertained that such a disposition of the property was made by the will, that it did not vest in fee until the fourth generation after the death of Mr. Wilson.

From Providence I went to Bristol, where I saw Mrs. Gladding, a sister of Simeon Ingraham. She stated to me, that she well recollects of seeing the will in her father's possession, and of Capt. Solomon Ingraham getting it from him.



I saw also in Bristol Mrs. Lydia French, formerly an Ingraham—she too recollects of hearing much conversation respecting the estate in England, heard of Capt. Ingraham saying that he had been on the premises and said that the estate was very large. The land included mostly a township, with a stream of water running through it, with a number of factories thereon.

Before leaving Bristol, I examined the town records and obtained a copy of the births, marriages and deaths, of the descendants of Timothy and Sarah Ingraham. I then returned to Providence, and while there Joseph K. Angell, Esq. at my request, drew up an agreement between me and the heirs, by which I was authorised to investigate and enforce, if possible, their claims. And if by my advice and exertions the estate should be recovered, one quarter part thereof was to be conveyed to me as a reward for my services. A number of the heirs signed this agreement. I then called again upon Mr. Simeon Ingraham, and took a deposition of the facts within his knowledge, of which the following is a copy.

“ I Simeon Ingraham, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, in the United States of America, being now in the 82nd year of my age and being engaged according to law, do upon my solemn oath, testify and say—That I am the son of Joshua Ingraham, that my grandfather was Timothy Ingraham, who married Sarah Cowell—that I was born in Bristol, in said State of Rhode Island, and perfectly recollect my father, the said Joshua Ingraham and that my said father had in his possession a certain instrument in writing upon parchment, which purported to be executed by some person in the Kingdom of Great Britain and which conveyed to the heirs of the said Sarah Wilson the wife of Edward Cowell, certain



property and estates to a considerable amount—that I was informed by my said father that the instrument I have mentioned, was put into his hands by Timothy Ingraham, the deponent's grandfather, and that my father in his life time put the aforesaid instrument into my hands, and that sometime about thirty years since, one Capt. Solomon Ingraham received the aforesaid instrument from myself, and that soon afterwards the said Capt. Solomon Ingraham sailed to England, and from there to the East Indies, and died, as I have been informed, in Calcutta—that this deponent has never been able to learn what became of the said instrument, after he parted with it as aforesaid, nor does he know what became of the other papers relative to the property and estates.

I am positive that I never gave any person or persons power or authority to recover or receive any of said estates and property excepting to the said Capt. Solomon Ingraham. The deponent recollects of hearing his father, the said Joshua Ingraham, say that one of the sons of the aforesaid Timothy, went from America to England to recover said estates and property during the old French war, and was killed on ship-board when on his way to England as aforesaid.

The deponent further saith that about five years ago, one Josiah Leighton applied to him and urged him very hard to give the said Leighton, power and authority to recover and receive said estates and property, and this deponent refused absolutely so to do. The deponent declares that he never gave any authority or license for that purpose to said Leighton, or any other person, unless he did so to the aforesaid Capt. Solomon Ingraham, and if said Leighton has assumed any such power and authority, as coming from me, he must have



forged it, as he never received any either written or verbal from me.

I have been credibly informed, and am induced to believe, that the estates and property aforesaid, yield an income of upwards of forty thousand pounds annually.

SIMEON INGRAHAM,"

*Providence, ss. State of Rhode Island.*

---

Personally appeared before me, James W. Fosdick, Public Notary, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, and practising in said Providence, Simeon Ingraham, the subscriber to the above and aforesaid instrument, and acknowledged the same to be his free and voluntary act, hand and seal.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of Office, at Providence, this first day of December, A. D. 1830.

JAMES W. FOSDICK, *Public Notary.*

---

*Further statement of Smith.*

I finally fitted out for England, arrived in Liverpool the 26th of February, took the mail stage for London, and arrived there on the second day of March, 1831. My first business was to employ some able English Counsellor, and was introduced to a Mr. Stevens of London. I told him my story, and shew him my authority, signed by the heirs, and Mr. Simeon Ingraham's deposition; the certificates of births, and marriages, deaths, &c. After looking over the papers, he asked me for the christened name of Wilson, and at what time the conveyance was made on parchment, and in what part of



England the land lay. He said it was very unfortunate for us that we did not know these very material points, and that if we should search the records we would be at great loss in not knowing the given name of Wilson. Mr. Stevens sent an Attorney with me to the Commons, and we commenced about the year 1670, and searched down to a very recent date, but found no Will to answer our purpose. There was but one will recorded in London that was made in York. Mr. Stevens thought it best for me to return to America and obtain, if possible, the given name of Wilson, the date of the Will, &c. If I could discover any old letter or any old book that had the aneient names in them, and in case no Will or Deed was ever found, he would take it up under the head that Sarah Wilson was the only heir at Law.

I told Mr. Stevens that I had been informed the estate lay in York. He said there was a record of Wills kept in the city of York, in the high Ecclesiastical Court, under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of York.

After spending three days with Mr. Stevens, in London, I took the coach for York and after my arrival I employed Counsellors Brooks and Bulmer, who sent a young Attorney to the high Perogative Court, and we began as in London, at 1675, and searched for the Will from Wilson to his daughter Sarah. We found the name of Wilson very common in York. After searching for some time, to no purpose, Mr. Bulmer advised me to search the church records for the baptism of Sarah Wilson, and that would give her father's christian name. We commenced that mode of searching, and found that there were twenty-three Parish churches within the city of York, exclusive of the whole county. We had first to call on the Priest of the Parish, who would send us to the clerk of the



church ; we then had to repair to the vestry, and there examine the records. Sometimes the records would be found in the houses of the Priests, where we would have to call a number of times before we could get access to them.

I found it would be an endless job to discover Wilson's christain name by that mode of searching, and finally gave it up, and left York for Liverpool, passing through Leeds, Halifax, and other manufacturing towns in Yorkshire. Leeds answered well to the description given of it in America I was sorry to return to America without some information respecting the property. I came to Liverpool, and engaged my passage to New York—the ship would not sail in ten days. I took the stage and returned to York again—a distance of one hundred miles. I took another spell at the old records, but found nothing. I found there was a record of Deeds kept in Wakefield. I took the stage to that place, and examined all the Deeds of Wilson in that place, and found none to answer our claim. The oldest Deed recorded there was in the year 1704. From York I returned to Liverpool, paid my passage to New York, and arrived there on the 20th of April. From New York I went to Providence and Bristol, related to them my voyage, &c. and informed them of the opinion of all my counsel in England—that is to say, if their claim was good, time had not affected it.

---

*Further statement of Smith.*

When I was in Bristol, Mr. Timothy French and Ichabod Davis, Esq., informed me that they had been at Norwich, Conn., and examined an old chest of the late Capt. Solomon Ingraham, in search of the old parchment Will, but did not



find it. I was shown a letter at Bristol, dated at Troy, New York, from Elizabeth Ingraham, wife of the late Capt. Solomon Ingraham, saying she remembered of her late husband having a deed upon parchment, and that he took it with him to London in the year 1803, and knew nothing of a Will unless it was upon the said parchment. She recollects that when in London, her late husband being with Lord Erskine, and paying him a heavy fee for his advice. She returned with her husband to New York, but does not know what became of the parchment, &c., but recommended the heirs to call on Mrs. Lydia Ingraham living in New Hartford with Mr. Stephen Fitch, and thought she could give them the information required.

After getting my agreement signed, I proceeded to Thomas-ton, collected some more money, took the stage and proceeded to Norwich; I there found that the widow of the late Captain Solomon Ingraham was married again to Capt. John Boswell, and was living at Norwich Landing. After finding her, I requested her to let me examine her late husband's papers.— She said they had been repeatedly examined, and there was nothing among them relative to the English estate. She informed me that she accompanied her late husband to London, that he took with him a large parchment, which she thought to be a Deed in marriage and a Will both on the same parchment. She said her husband spent a great part of his time when in London, with Mr. Erskine, but what the event of his business was, she could not inform me. Her husband returned with her to New York; he was then in the employ of Mr. Archibald Gray, of New York; he soon took the command of a ship belonging to the same gentleman, and proceeded to the East Indies, and died in Madras. His mother, Mrs. Lydia,



was then living in the same house with her, and having no children, claimed the right as his heir. She had no doubt, if I would go to the town of Clinton, in the State of New York, I would find Mrs. Ingraham living with her grand daughter, the wife of Mr. Stephen Fitch ; she could give me all the information I required. I then left Norwich and proceeded up the North River to Albany, from thence I passed through Utica and arrived at Clinton, which is about three hundred miles from New York. When I arrived at Clinton Mr. Fitch was from home. I called upon Mrs. Fitch and was introduced to old Mrs. Ingraham. I enquired of her respecting the property in England ; she said she knew nothing about it. After some persuasion I prevailed on her to let me examine the letters and papers of her late son. She shew me a number, but I could find nothing relating to the estate. After spending most of the day with the old lady, she informed me that her son, when in England, applied to a lawyer for advice ; that he returned to Rhode Island, and his grandfather, Joshua Ingraham, gave him the old parchment. He also got certificates of a number of births, marriages, deaths, &c., and took them to Mr. Erskine, who filed them in the Court of Chancery, and that cause was numbered, as well as all that were filed before it, and every cause had to take its turn. Her son intended to make one more voyage to the East Indies and then stop going to sea ; he died while on his voyage. Since his death the cause came to trial, and there was a decision in his favor, and six millions of dollars was recovered, which is now lying in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. I enquired of her how she knew this. She said she knew it very well, but was not obliged to tell me or any one else ; said the property was her own, and the Ingrahams never should have it as long



as she lived, and supposed after her death they would get it. I enquired of Mrs. Fitch, her grand daughter, whether she had ever heard that story before. She informed me that she had often heard her grandmother mention the same circumstance; but how she came by the information she could not tell. She said her grandmother was very odd in her manners; she might possibly have papers to that effect, but she knew nothing of it. She was brought up by the old lady, and knew of her having a trunk that she never had seen the inside of. I used every persuasion with the old lady to let me examine all her papers, but she would not, and I had to return as I went. In New York I met with Mr. Stephen Fitch and told him I had been at his house, and had every reason to believe the old lady had papers in her possession that would be of great importance to me, as well as to all the heirs. He said he thought so by what Mrs. Boswell, of Norwich, had told him, and when he went home he would try to find out. I parted with him and went to Norwich, and again asked permission of Mrs. Boswell to see the papers of the late Captain Solomon Ingraham, and was answered that there was nothing among them—the old lady had every thing. I returned home, mustered up some more money and started off again to see what I could make of the old lady. I went by the way of Norwich, and called again upon Mrs. Boswell, who informed me that she had looked over the old papers and found nothing respecting the estate excepting one old letter from Simeon Ingraham, of Providence, to Capt. Solomon Ingraham, of Norwich, of which the following is a copy :



*Providence, 27th March, 1800.*

Dear Sir :—A line or two by way of information respecting property, according to your request, by way of your letter handed me a few days since by way of Bristol, in a letter to Mr. Moses Van Doorn, in which you are enquiring after new light to be thrown on an old subject. Now, sir, I will inform you of facts as they will prove if ever they are investigated.

I think you have gone no further than to say my grandfather Timothy Ingraham and his wife Sarah were lawfully married at a certain time in Bristol, Rhode Island. Now, sir, I will inform you, that my grandfather, Timothy Ingraham, married Sarah Cowell, of Boston, and further, that the mother of Sarah Cowell,—that is to say, my great grandmother, was the daughter of this very Joseph Wilson, and to whom, in 1616, the Deed was made in marriage. For the proof of my great grandmother's marriage to the said Joseph Wilson, in England, is a matter till to be looked up; but I had some talk with old Mrs. Preston and Mrs. Coy, and they both say that my grandmother was Sarah Cowell, and her mother's name was Sarah, and that she must have been married in England; so it is not to be doubted.

Sir, if it were possible for me to ascertain the descent of heirship, to to a point that you wish, the compensation of one or two thousand dollars would be a sufficient inducement for the purpose, but as you observe, there is nothing like being on the spot; and if you should think of going a voyage to London once more, I will trace the matter as far as it is possible, but you will find it as I have stated. You being on the spot may find by records the name of said Cowell who married Sarah Wilson, the daughter of Joseph Wilson, and my great grandmother, under whom we claim our title.



We are all well, and all join me in wishing you health happiness and prosperity, with their love to Mrs. Ingraham.— Give our best respects to sister Ingraham.

Sir: I am almost on the point with Mrs. Ingraham, to conclude that you have not been up to you word, which you must acknowledge; but still I look over that, and still remain your friend and uncle.

SIMEON INGRAHAM.

Sir: I had like to forgot your paper that came to hand by Capt. Cole, for Messrs. Andrews & Perkins, merchants, which still waits your order, according to your request.

---

After receiving the above letter, I felt quite encouraged, as by that I found out the christian name of Wilson, the date of the Deed, &c. I took a copy of it and requested Mrs. Boswell to let me examine the Captain's old papers; she refused, saying they had examined them all, and there was nothing in them relative to the estate. I then made the best of my way to Clinton to see old Mrs. Ingraham. When I arrived Mr. and Mrs. Fitch informed me that they had searched her trunks and found nothing. As soon as the old lady found that I came on this errand, she got in a great passion, and said the Ingrahams should not have it, and went immediately up to her room. I learned from Mrs. Fitch that the sons of Moses Van Doorn lived in Brattleborough, Vermont. I then returned to Troy, took the stage over the Green Mountains to Brattleborough—called upon the Messrs. Van Doorn, examined all their father's old papers, but found nothing relative to the estate. I found that the widow of Moses Van Doorn



lived in Hartford. I took the stage and arrived there, but got no information. I then took the stage for Norwich to try once more for access to Capt. Ingraham's old papers. Mrs. Boswell consented, and gathered them all on a large table in the parlor, and gave me liberty to examine them. I spent three days in carefully examining them, and made the following discoveries :

I found in Capt. Ingraham's Journal, dated 1798, his leaving Norwich and going to Providence, Bristol and Newport, and taking Mr. Van Doorn to Boston with him, &c. I saw a letter of his dated New York, Feb., 1803, directed to his father-in-law, Andrew Perkins, Esq. Mr. Ingraham had his wife with him at that time in New York ; she was preparing to go with him to London. He directed Mr. Perkins to go to his house in Norwich and over the door in the parlor he would find the key of his desk, and open a draw at the right hand he would find the old parchment Deed and other papers relative to the English estate, and take them to lawyer Hart in Norwich. This Mr. Hart was Capt. Ingraham's attorney upon every occasion, as appears by the papers.

The next discovery was in a letter from Andrew Perkins, Esq., to Capt. Ingraham, then in New York, dated at Norwich, 25th Feb. 1803, of which the following is a copy :

---

Sir :—I called upon Mr. Hart for the papers, &c. He says he thinks you must have your mother's and uncle Hamilton's deposition respecting your being the grandson of Capt. Joshua Ingraham. He will take them and write you on the subject. As you are going to London it may be as well for



you to carry the deed, those papers, &c., with you, as by that means you may possibly find out the solidity of your claim, and what proofs are still wanting. I would not advise you to be at much expense until you get more proof. Perhaps you may find it best to sell your claim when you get there. Your judgment will best dictate, &c.

---

I next found a letter from Mr. Hart, dated at Norwich, 26th Feb., 1803, directed to Capt. Ingraham, at New York, in which he writes as follows:

As to your claims for land in England, the papers are just handed me, and I have ordered a copy to be taken of them all excepting the Deed, which from its ancient spelling and writing, takes some time. I fear I shall not be able to forward it by the packet Vail, which sails in the morning, but it will be forwarded in a day or two by Davison. The letter from Crowder and Lovie to W. Rowless, points out what is necessary to be done. I should hardly think your proof sufficient, but it may answer to find the estate, then if it is disputed you must bring forward your action in England for the land, and procure commissioners appointed to take affidavits for the purpose required in America. When I send the Deed by Davison, I will send sufficient documents to prove that you are the grandson of Joshua Ingraham, late of Bristol.

\* . \* \* \* \*

I really think you had better go and see your Yorkshire estate, and if nothing interferes more than at present appears from the papers I do not see why you will not prove a title and also back rent.



With due respects to Mrs. Ingraham, I am your friend and  
obedient servant,

W. S. HART.

Norwich, 26th Feb. 1803.

---

After getting the aforementioned information, I thought it my duty to communicate it to the heirs without delay. I wrote to Mr. Gilbert Gladding, of Providence, to appoint a meeting of all the heirs at Bristol, on Saturday, the 9th of July. I met them according to appointment, and related to them what I had discovered, and on reading Hart's letter, they thought it would add greatly to our cause if a copy of those papers could be procured from Mr. Hart, now residing in New York, and it was voted that I should proceed immediately to New York, find out Mr. Hart and examine his old papers, and try if a copy of the Deed and other papers could be procured, and accordingly I left Bristol for New York, and arrived there on Monday the 11th, and spent two days in searching the city for Mr. Hart. I at length found him and spent two days with him in examining his old papers, but found no trace of any copies in his possession relative to the estate. He has perfect recollection of the affair, and says there was both a Will and a Deed on parchment, and his opinion at the time was, that it would be recovered. He gave his opinion in a letter directed to me, which is as follows:

New York, 13th July, 1831.

Isaiah Smith, Esq., Sir:—I received your communication dated the 6th instant, enclosing an old letter written by me to Capt. S. Ingraham, dated 26th Feb., 1803, a part of which is on the subject of his claim for the estate belonging to the



Ingraham family, in Great Britain. I well remember the frequent conversations I had with the late Capt. Ingraham on the subject, and that claim, from the evidence I had then before me, I believed the family would recover the estate. Since his death I have had nothing to do with it. You requested me to give my opinion relative to the probability of recovery of the estate by the Ingraham family. As far as that can be of any use to you, you have already got it, and under circumstances far better for your purpose than anything I could now say, being given when the papers were before me. Captain Ingraham was not only my client, but my friend, whose interests I very much regarded. I also knew that any advice I gave him would be regarded by him.

You see in my letter to him of the 26th of February, 1803, that I advised him to go to England and pursue it. I then had, and now have no doubt but he would have pursued it effectually, had not death intervened. I most sincerely hope, and doubt not but the family will eventually recover their just dues, and if you continue your industrious and effectual agency, these matters must end in a complete victory.

If I can be of service to any of Capt. Ingraham's family, you will please advise me. I am your obedient servant,

W. S. HART.

---

Boston, 21st July, 1831.

I called upon the British Consul, and made enquiries respecting the prospect of the recovery of the claim, and found his opinion very favorable. I examined the Boston city records and found the following births recorded: Timothy In-



graham, son of William Ingraham and Mary his wife, born 2d July, 1660. Sarah Cowell, daughter of Edward Cowell and Sarah, his wife, born 3d of April, 1669.

ISAIAH SMITH.

Providence, April 1st, 1856.

About fifty years past I was in Samuel Eddy's office (then Secretary of State of Rhode Island) and a person calling his name Solomon Ingraham came in with a large parchment of a Will or Deed of property in England, and that said Eddy took it and wrote on the back thereof, I know not what.

JOSEPH T. HOLROYD.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*The State of Rhode Island and }  
Providence Plantations. }*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY, ss.

*Be it known,* That in the city of Providence, in the county and State aforesaid, on the First day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, before me, Henry Martin, a Public Notary for said county of Providence, personally appeared Joseph T. Holroyd, to me personally known, and subscrived the foregoing affidavit in my presence, and under oath, that the statements therein contained were wholly and strictly true.

*In Testimony whereof,* I have hereunto subscrived my name and affixed my Notarial Seal, at said city of Providence, the day and year above written.

HENRY MARTIN, *Public Notary.*



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*The State of Rhode Island and }  
Providence Plantations. }*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Providence, April 3d, 1856,

*I hereby certify, That Henry Martin, Esq., before whom the annexed acknowledgement was made, and who has thereto subscribed his name, was at the time of so doing, a public Notary, of the State of Rhode Island, in and for the county of Providence, and as such, is by law authorized to take Depositions, and the acknowledgement of Deeds, and other instruments, and to administer all necessary oaths; that he is duly commissioned, as appears of record, and sworn.*

*In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of the State aforesaid, the day and year above written.*

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

*Secretary of State.*

~~~~~

R E P O R T

*Of a Search made in England relative to a Joseph Wilson Property, by Columbus Smith, A. D., 1851-'52.*

We left Liverpool for London on the 17th of Dec., 1851. Arrived in London in the evening. On the morning of the 18th we went in quest of lodgings, and after considerable search we found very comfortable lodgings in S Alfred street, Bedford Square, London.



As Christmas time is a very busy time, when all parties seem bent on pleasure, I concluded it would be best not to call upon Lord Erskine until Christmas was fairly over, so he could have no excuse for not attending to our business immediately upon our making that business known. In the meantime, while waiting for Christmas to pass, I thought best to search for the advertisement which the heirs were positive had appeared in the London papers, thinking these advertisements would throw some light on the subject, and perhaps might be an advantage to us in our first interview with Lord Erskine. From the 19th of Dec. to the 31st, inclusive, excepting the 25th, I was searching in the Library for advertisements relative to the Will of Joseph Wilson. During this time I examined the London Gazette where next of kin advertisements are usually inserted, from 1785 to 1848, inclusive. The London Courier, a daily paper, 1824, '25 and '26, without success. I also called upon Mr. Alexander and got a list of his next of kin collections of over ten thousand names, and upon Deacon, another advertising agent, who had a very large collection, and ordered abstracts of Wilson advertisements in his possession, which abstracts I procured after five calls upon him, but got no information of use.

On the 25th called upon Lyons, an American agent who wrote me he had an Ingraham claim to attend to and ascertained from him that the parties who employed him were the Sumners, of Milton, Mass., who claimed to be descendants of Sarah Cowell, but they had no information to go upon. They did not even know by whom the property was left, but Lyons had been looking for a property left by an Ingraham. I looked for Erskine's address and found he had two given, one in Brighton and one in Scotland. I made several enquiries in



London, at a club house, and other places, to ascertain where I could find his Lordship, whether in Brighton or Scotland, but the information seemed difficult to get. Many knew him, by reputation, nearly or quite all I enquired of, but did not know where we could see him.

From the first of January to the 8th, the Library was closed, so we could not then continue our search, we therefore took that time to examine the Doctors Commons from 1615 to 1733 ; found several Joseph Wilson wills but not the one we wanted. We found Wilson a very common name. During that time I think there are one thousand John Wilson wills recorded, but there were few wills of Joseph Wilson's. We also called upon Perry, another advertising agent in London, and had him make search for anything he might have relating to Wilson or Ingraham, but found nothing there hitting the case. From the 8th to the 17th of January, inclusive, we were finishing our examination of the Courier and Times, thinking it best to complete this before going to see Lord Erskine, as we had commenced it, but we could not find the desired advertisement I ascertained there was an Erskine a barrister, in London, and by looking at the Peerage List I found he was a grandson of the late Lord Erskine I therefore decided upon calling upon him immediately, which I did upon the 17th of January. He informed me where his uncle could be found, and said he would be most happy to assist us in every way he could.

I found an article in the London Times of the 9th of January, 1854, speaking of the will of Lord Erskine, which was recorded at Doctors Commons, 2d of January. Administration was granted to David Montague, Lord Erskine, the son, and one of the residuary legatees. The will was made 1782. The personals were sworn under £1000.



The Courier of the 14th of July, 1826, has the following article :

“Lady Erskine was introduced to the notice of the Lord Mayor of London by a chimney sweep. She was then suffering. She had previously lived upon 16s. per week, which was allowed her as the income of £300 given her by the King. She had three children, the youngest was then with her, who was ten years old, and the eldest who was in the army, was twenty-one. The Lord Mayor gave her some money to relieve her immediate wants ”

The Courier of the 17th July, 1826, says :—“ The Lord Mayor has received for Lady Erskine, from various parties, (some from debtors in prison,) £30.”

Lady Erskine was the daughter of a respectable tradesman in London, who failed. Lord Erskine after the death of his first wife became acquainted with her and courted her as a gentleman, in a feigned name. He subsequently married her according to the laws of Scotland, by acknowledging her his wife ” Similar notices appear in the Times of the same date.

In the Times of the 29th of Nov., 1826, is a report in the Vice Chancellor’s Court of the case Lady Erskine vs. Lord Erskine and others. praying that £10.637 18s. 6d, now standing in the name of trustees, be transferred to the account of the Accountant General for the purpose of being applied according to the provisions of a deed executed by Lord Erskine at Gretna Green, 1818, securing to Lady Erskine £300 per-year during her life, instead of dower.

He afterwards applied for a divorce on the ground of her adultery, but having been convinced of her innocence, withdrew his application. He died Nov. 1823.



It here appears his late Lordship's estates in Sussex were conveyed to trustees for the benefit of creditors. The request of Lady Erskine in this case was granted.

From the accounts which appeared in the public papers it is evident the Lord Erskine had many faults, and that he did not possess a large property.

After seeing Lord Erskine and hearing him talk so fairly, we had so much expectation of soon getting possession of the papers, that we did not immediately exert ourselves to get information in other places, hoping every day to hear he had found the Will which would be our guide ; but as he disappointed us from time to time, as related in the notes, I thought best to search while waiting for him, in every place where I thought there might be a possibility of gaining information.

I examined all the books in the British Library, which I thought might throw light upon the case, such as Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry of England," where I found several Wilson family genealogies, but no mention of Joseph Wilson. I found here a long genealogy of Redgrave Hall, which I copied. I examined Whitaker's history of Yorkshire, a very large work, giving many family genealogies, Baine's Northamptonshire, Shaw's Staffordshire, Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, and nearly all the other County Histories, but I found nothing relating to the estate left by Joseph Wilson, or to Joseph Wilson.

In Bridge's Northamptonshire, I found mention made of one Joseph Wilson, who was a minister of Willy, and died 1702. I found in Whitaker's history of Leeds a very long genealogy of a Wilson family, but no mention was there made of a Joseph Wilson. I examined Neale's views of Gentlemen's seats in England, an extensive work, Watt's Biblio-



thea, and many other works of a similar nature, but could find in them nothing relating to the case. I examined Ledge's, Collin's, Dugdale's, Kimber's and Banke's works, also Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerage and Baronetcies, but found nothing of use. I examined the different Magazines and works of that class with no success. Not having been successful in finding any thing relating to the case among the printed works, I turned my attention to examining the various manuscripts deposited in the British Library. But here, after making a lengthy search I was obliged to give up without having been able to gain any information relative to the subject of my enquiry.

Among the Heraldic visitations of the different counties of England where the genealogies of all the principal families in England are given, I thought there was a fair chance to find mention made of Joseph Wilson, but after looking through the visitations of all the counties and finding no mention made of him, I began to fear I should not be able to get track of him from any source. I found many Wilson family genealogies which I copied, supposing they might aid me, possibly, in further search, but I will not insert them here, as I think they can be of no material interest to the claimants. While making this examination, I made many other enquiries out of the Library. I tried from three other advertising agents to get an advertisement relative to Joseph Wilson, but could get nothing relating to him. I went to the London Times Office, where they have a collection of advertisements, but found nothing to the case there. I called upon Gist & Hoffman, two American Agents who have attended some to looking after estates of a similar nature. Hoffman did not know as he had ever heard of the Estate, but Gist had, and



said he was requested by some Ingrahams in Missouri, to investigate the matter, but he had never attended to it. I wrote to the Ingrahams in Missouri but received from them no answer. I went to Camberwell to see Chambers whom Gladning employed in 1850 to make some examinations for him, but he had removed to Ireland.

Made inquiries at the Chancery Office to see if there was any chance to get any information there relative to the property with the indefinite information we possessed; found there was not. I consulted in this case three different Attorneys, who agreed with me, that if the property had gone into possession of the Government, the chances for recovery, providing we could make out our claim, would be fair, but two of them thought if it was not so situated but was in the hands of private persons, the American claimants, after this lapse of time, could not recover it; but the other Solicitor thought the entail would save the statute of limitations running against the claimants. Here might a question arise which a suit alone could decide.

After Erskine's search, or pretended search had been made as related in the notes. finding nothing favorable, I concluded to proceed immediately to Yorkshire, and see if any information could there be found relating to the case. We started for Leeds by way of Hull, the 25th of March and arrived on the 27th. By inquiry we ascertained no records were kept in Leeds, but all records of Wills were in York. We proceeded to York immediately, but did not make search of the records until Monday 29th. This day we examined the County registers at York, from 1614 to 1731, for the Will of Joseph Wilson who left property to his daughter Sarah and her issue. During this time we found eight Wills recorded



made by Joseph Wilson, neither of which was the Will desired. All these Wills appeared to have been made by persons possessing very little property, and I think in no case any real estate. We were informed at this Office that Wills of persons owning property in Yorkshire, even if proved at Doctors Commons, London, would be recorded here or at the Office of the Dean and Chapter, situated also in York, and that they could be found in no other place over one hundred years old. We went to the Dean and Chapter Office and there examined the books of five different divisions in the County, there recorded, from 1614 to 1736, inclusive; found nothing relative to the case. We were here informed we had looked at all places where there was a chance for us to find the Will recorded. They also informed us the same as we were informed at Doctors Commons, that if the Will related to real Estate, it might not have been recorded, for it was not necessary.

On returning to Leeds I made inquiries relative to this property, but could get no clue to it. I found there a Wilson street, but upon inquiry found the street was a comparatively new street and had not been so named thirty years. This street besides very much other property in that vicinity, belongs to the late Mayor of Leeds, now a candidate for Parliament. I called upon Baines, the historian, now proprietor of the Leeds Mercury. He seemed very willing to give me every information he could, but said he could give me no information on the subject of my inquiry. He advised me to call upon an old Attorney, Mr. Tottic of Leeds, who used to employ Lord Erskine to do business for him when Erskine was Barrister. He said Mr. Tottic was one of the oldest and most intelligent men in Leeds, and if any one there could



give me any information respecting Joseph Wilson or the property he left, he thought Mr. Tottie was the man. I accordingly called upon Mr. Tottie of Albion Street. I found him as represented, old and intelligent. He said he used to know Erskine, the late Lord, and had employed him to do business for him, but he never heard of this case before. He said he was quite sure no such Estate was about Leeds. I called upon several Wilsons in Leeds, but could gain of them no information. I got an introduction to the Librarians of Leeds and there examined old maps and works, but could get no clue to the desired property. I went to see the Parish Clerk of the Old Parish at Leeds, to see if I could not find books which would show who paid poor rates two hundred years ago, but he said there were no such books at the church or in his possession. He said he thought I might procure such things of the Overseers of the Poor. I called upon them and they said they had nothing over one hundred years old. These of course would be of no use.

I heard in Leeds there had, not many years since, been a trial for a large estate situated not many miles from Leeds.—I took the trouble to inquire out some parties interested in this case, supposing there might be a chance for this to be the same property I was looking after. I found this case was an old one; the property was left by will two hundred years since. A younger brother, while the elder was abroad, had taken possession and kept it, and the records had been so destroyed that the identity of the elder brother could not be made out. I searched in Leeds until I became fully convinced there was no chance of gaining information without I could get the Will for a guide. So I returned to London and on the 5th of April we went to Bayswater. Evans informed us



Cox had found two more boxes of papers at Lady Richards, Erskine's daughter, which he had examined, and although he found many Wills, he did not find the desired one. He said the papers were now all examined, and he urged us to leave both with him and Cox, our American address, for, he said, "if Erskine should happen to be taken away, we could not tell what might turn up. Erskine was an old man, and one could not tell what was in his head, though he could not see of what use the papers could be to him." I have no doubt but Evans thinks Lord Erskine may now have the papers.— We called upon the Solicitor of the Treasury at Whitehall, to ascertain whether the property had gone into the possession of the Crown. He said he could give us no information on so old a case. We informed him where we had examined, and he said he knew of no other place where we might get information, only at the Petty Bag Office in Chancery Lane, where a record of the properties which had escheated to the Crown was kept. We went to the Petty Bag Office and examined the records there, but could not find the name of Joseph Wilson mentioned. We saw the property of one Elizabeth Wilson of Middlesex had escheated. The Solicitor of the Treasury as well as the officer at the Petty Bag Office, said it was not necessary a Will of Real Estate should be recorded. So in this case the Trustees who must be appointed to take charge of the Estate might have sent a copy to the States, keeping the original in their hands, when of course there would be no chance to get any thing relative to the Estate from the records. Most likely these parties have kept in possession of the Estate, so there now appeared to be no chance to find the property, only by getting the Will which was left with Erskine in 1803, and this certainly, at present



cannot be got. The following was sent to the parties named:

8 Alfred St., Bedford Square, London, April 10, 1852.

Mr. S. Cox, 27 St. George's Road, Brighton, Sussex, and  
Mr. P. Evans, 7 Queen's Road, Bayswater,

Dear Sirs:—Should anything happen by which Lord Erskine's papers may be again examined, we hope you will bear in mind our business, and should the desired Will, or other papers relating to the case, be found, we hope you will notify us immediately of the same. This Will was made by one Joseph Wilson, as we think, after 1666, and leaves a large property to his descendants, to the descendants of his daughter Sarah, who married a Cowell. Upon the outside of this Will may be found something written by the Secretary of the State of Rhode Island, about A. D., 1802. Lord Erskine has a printed statement of this case, which we left with him on our first interview with him, last January. Mr. Gladding says if you will find and procure these documents for him and inform him of the same, he will pay you £20 as soon as he can get possession of the documents, and double that sum when the property is recovered.

Should you be so fortunate as to find these documents, we wish you to write both of us immediately. Address  
GILBERT R. GLADDING, Providence, R. I., U. S. A., and  
COLUMBUS SMITH, West Salisbury, Vt., U. S. A.

Very respectfully, SMITH & GLADDING.

I will here state in making this examination, I have been greatly assisted by Mr. Gladding, who stuck by, and gave his personal attention to the matter during the whole investigation, until there seemed no hope left to get any information relative to the case.



## N O T E S .

On the 19th of Jan., 1852, we went by railroad to Brighton but did not see Lord Erskine until the 20th. We stated to him our business, when his Lordship observed : "He would with pleasure assist us in every way he could ; that he had not the least doubt but he should be able to find the desired documents if they were in the possession of his father, for he had never destroyed any papers left by his father, but he and his brother, after the death of his father, looked them over and sorted them, but destroyed nothing which was of the least importance. They were then all boxed up and placed in a safe in London, where they remained for over twenty years, while he was in France and Germany ; that since then they had been kept at a room of his in London, where he would certainly go and examine them immediately ; that he should be going to London on Thursday or Friday and would then make the examination." He said he did not wish to raise our expectations too much but it seemed to him as though he could recollect seeing such papers as we spoke of, when he was looking over his father's papers. He took pen and ink and requested Mr. Gladding to state to him how he proposed to make himself entitled to the property left by the testator, Wilson. Mr. Gladding then rehearsed his genealogy, which his Lordship copied, and when he concluded remarked,—"My God, you do make out yourself interested, and what a property. It is most remarkable you did not attend to this before. Rest assured I will attend to this matter immediately, and will assist you in every way I can, and my nephew in London, (who, by the by, is one of the cleverest barristers in London,) will



readily assist you in every way he can." He took our address and agreed to write us as soon as he could make the desired search.

5th of February.—Having heard nothing from Lord Erskine according to his promise, we feared he might have lost our address. I then called upon his nephew in London, and stated the case to him. He advised me to write his uncle and state to him we were waiting his motion.

Concluding by this time he could not think us improperly hurrying him if we should call upon him to find out the result of his search, we called at his house in Bayswater, London, on the 6th of February, but did not find him in. We went again on the 7th and saw his Lordship. He appeared as friendly as at the first interview ; renewed his offers to assist us, and again remarked that he had all papers and documents left by his father and had destroyed nothing. He said the most of his papers were in a box or boxes at his son-in-law's, who had been absent for the last few days, but he would have these papers searched immediately, even if he was obliged to break the lock or locks ; and he says : I now assure you the examination shall be made in days, by which we understood him to mean it should not be weeks.

March 5th.—Called again to see Lord Erskine at Bayswater, but was informed he had not yet returned, but that his Lordship was coming to London on Monday next, and was going to bring his brother to examine the papers, which were at his son-in-law's, as he had not yet made the examination ; that if we would call next Tuesday morning we should see him.

March 9th.—Called to see Lord Erskine at his house at Bayswater. We found him in a great hurry to go out, but invited us to ride with him in his carriage to Westminster, so he



could have time to talk with us. He said he had been to his son-in-law's but did not find the box he expected, but thought it was at a depot in London, or at Brighton, and he would certainly attend to looking after the Will this week ; that he had unfortunately been very busy for several weeks past at the House of Lords, and attending to a subject of constructing a telegraph from England to Ireland, but would certainly take time to attend to this, and requested us to call upon him again on Friday at 9 o'clock, A. M.

March 12th.—We called again upon his Lordship Erskine in Bayswater, at 9 o'clock according to agreement. We found he had returned from Brighton only on the evening of the 11th, and he had made no examination of his papers.—He said he had been ill for three days past, but would then examine the box of papers in his room. He opened the box and examined them, but found they were exclusively private papers of his own and some of his father's.

I was fully convinced they were not in that box. He said he had been to his son-in-law's and could not find there the box that he expected to find ; but thought this box was at a depot in London, which he would have examined by his servant, who was now in Brighton. That he would delay the matter no longer,—but would have his servant come up on Monday, and examine thoroughly all the boxes, that his daughter would examine thoroughly all the boxes at their house, and if he had the Will it should be found, and requested us to call again on Wednesday next.

We at this time saw and had a conversation with Mr Evans, the man with whom Erskine stops, who informed us that Erskine was old (near 80), and rather childish, and we should push the matter hard or we should get no search made, for



as soon as we were out of sight, our business was thought no more of by his Lordship. He advised us to call down on Tuesday morning, and see the servant, whom he thought would press the business, and by his influence with his master, we might get a search made. He said we were not the first who had been there after Deeds and Wills, and he had known some claimants to call time after time for a year without then having had a search made. He also said he had never known of but one claimant who found his papers, among the many who had been there after them.

March 17.—Called again upon Erskine at Bayswater. He said he had forgotten that he had agreed to see us on this day; but he certainly was busy to-day, as he was chairman of a committee for the reform of the Chancery Court, which met to-day in the Strand; but he would certainly send for his servant to-day to come up from Brighton, and to-morrow he should examine all the boxes in our presence, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock.

March 18.—Went to Bayswater according to agreement. Remained there until after three o'clock, but neither Erskine nor his servant were there as he had agreed they should be. Mrs. Evans said he had not written for his servant to come up from Brighton, but he said he would wait until Monday, and would then have his servant come up. She said she offered to bring out the boxes and look them all over, as she had done in another case, where a man was trying for seven years to get a will which was in possession of his Lordship, and at length she found it for him. He, Erskine, agreed to let her bring out the boxes and turn out all the papers. She brought out the boxes, and he then said he would not attend to it, but would leave it until Monday. He says, damn the papers, I have not time to bother with them. She said he



had forgotten where he left two of his boxes of papers, but she knew they were where he lodged five or six years ago, for the woman where he left them wished her to tell his Lordship to come and get the boxes, and pay for storing them.

Mrs. Evans asked him why he did not have the papers examined, if on no other account, to get rid of us? He said he had so much important business to attend to he could not. She recollects his Lordship received my letter last summer, and he then remarked, he ought to answer it. Mr. Evans advised us to follow him up close, or we should not get even the least search made; he said that last evening, Erskine said he wished him to take a letter for the servant to the post, early this morning, for to have his servant come up to London, and look for our papers; that he accordingly went up to his room to get the letter, but his Lordship had not written it. He said, "Darn it, I will not bother myself about it until Monday; I have not time."

March 19th, we called again to see Lord Erskine. Mrs. Evans said she had persuaded him to write to his servant to come up on Monday, which he did, and she posted the letter. My Lord said he came in soon after we left on yesterday. He said he would again promise us, and would not deceive us again. His servant should be up on Monday, and should turn out all his papers and examine them, and if the Will was in his possession it should be in ours. He requested us to call on Monday at 3 o'clock, when his servant should be there and ready to attend to the search.

March 22d, went to Lord Erskine's at 3 o'clock P. M.; found his Lordship had not come up, but had sent his servant with his keys, with orders to search the boxes. When we got there we found him searching for the Will, and had been



searching three hours ; but Lord Erskine had said nothing to him about our being present at the search, as he had told us we should be. The servant said his Lordship had told him to search all the boxes there, and he would be up to London at 6 o'clock this day, and he would have his other boxes brought there, and those searched also ; and his Lordship said he wished we would call again at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, 24th, when the whole search should be made.

On the 24th, went to Bayswater ; Lord Erskine was not there as he agreed to be. His servant said he had searched everything he knew of and could not find the desired documents. He said he had been busy three days ; but we were aware he had not searched more than he might have done in four or five hours hard work. He said Lord Erskine had other boxes of papers, but he, Cox, did not know where they were, but he would go to Lady Richards, Erskine's daughter, and see if he could find other boxes there, and if he could, would search them. I gave him and Mr. Evans who assisted him, with Evans' wife, £2, and offered him if he would find the Will &c., for us, £5 more. He promised to use his best endeavors to find them, and would write us if he succeeded. I thought they all seemed to doubt Erskine a little, and requested us to leave our address with them both, so if anything should turn up in the future, they could write us.

What I have written upon these four sheets of note paper, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, is true strictly, and it would be useless to remark upon Lord Erskine's character or conduct in this matter ; his words as written above, show that plainly. I do not know as I can account for his unaccountable conduct, in this matter, in any other way more reasonably than by supposing his Lordship in possession of the papers, and desiring for some unaccountable reason to withhold them.



While riding with Lord Erskine to Westminster on the 9th of March, I remarked to him that we had had the curiosity to inquire of a clairvoyant concerning the Will, and that she described it as being in a room where there were several paintings, one in particular, was a portrait of a young man who had a cigar between his fingers ; that you had to go up 13 steps to get to the room, and that the Deed was in a small tin box, which was in a large wooden one, and that the small tin box was locked with a small lock. The old man appeared to be much agitated and seemed at first not to wish to understand the manner the case was stated. He appeared to sit very uneasy and changed countenance ; finally says. " My God, it is a most wonderful thing ; I never will disbelieve any thing I may hear again, let it be ever so improbable. As to the portrait, that is correct, and there is certainly a tin box in the inside of the large one, in my room, but it is filled with my private papers, and I should not wonder if there were thirteen stairs." He appeared to be somewhat agitated during our whole ride, and kept often speaking of the wonderful relation, and said, " If this is the case, no one can be safe, for they can track him every where. If this is so, all I want is, to study into the nature of it and then die, for I should wish to live no longer."

March 16th. Called down to Bayswater to see if his Lordship had returned with his servant according to agreement, but found he had not. Saw Mr. Evans who sometimes appears to act as his servant, and he said he thought his Lordship had treated us shamefully, and when he left on Sunday last, he said he should not be in London again until Thursday next, and then should probably not be in Bayswater. He said he knew there had been a tin box in this large box, which.



was in his Lordship's room, which large box was the one he pretended to examine when we last saw him. The old man then remarked, " You see there is no tin box here as the clairvoyant said. This he said while he was examining the box." Mr. Evans said he believed his Lordship had removed the tin box.

March 17th. Called again at Erskine's; was met by Evans and informed that his Lordship had returned, but his servant had not come up. He said he had a plan he thought would work, and he would see us again, after we had seen him and ascertained what his Lordship said. He said he and his wife found the tin box which had been taken out of the chest. After we had seen Lord Erskine, we told Evans what his Lordship agreed to do, and he then said if Cox would come up, we should get our papers.

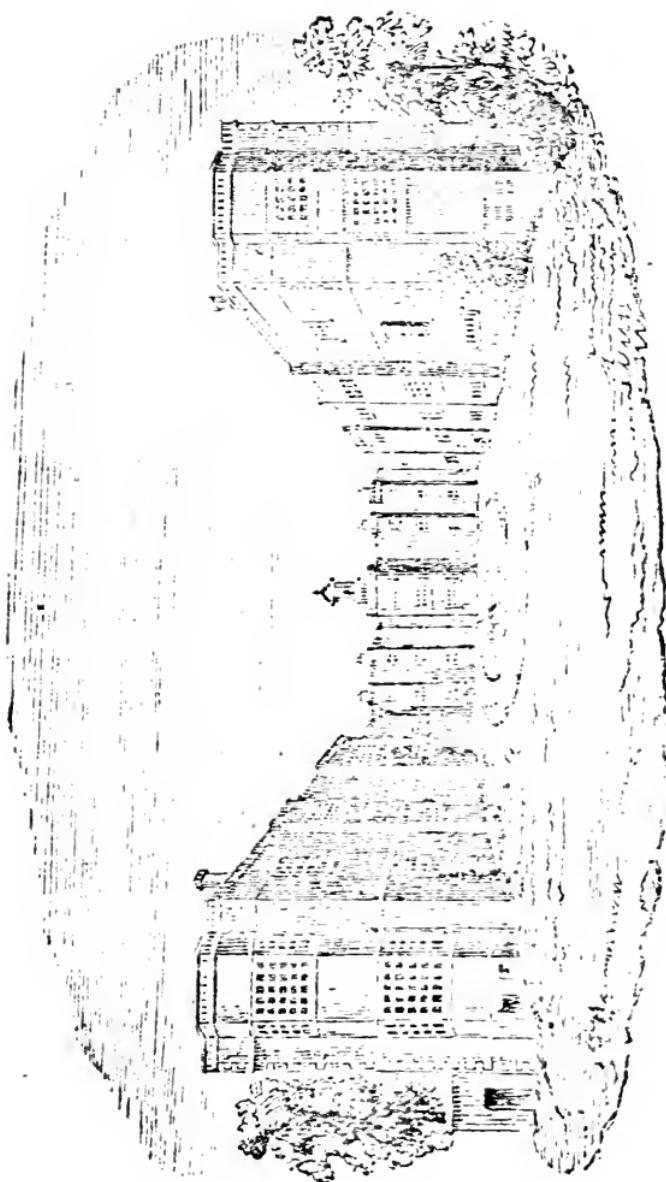
Mrs. Evans told us, as we were going up to see Lord Erskine, we must press him. She said she had told him we knew the papers were in the house.

Thomas Erskine is the eldest son of the present Lord Erskine. The next heir presumptive to the title after Thomas, who has no children, is Wm. Macknorton Erskine, now a child.

COLUMBUS SMITH.

York, 29th March, 1852.





TEMPLE NEWSHAM.



## THE NEWSHAM PROPERTY.

As a number of English people have reported in America the Temple Newsham property as the Ingraham property, I insert this notice that the heirs may not be deceived in regard to it, in time to come.

I landed in Liverpool, England, with my Attorney, COLUMBUS SMITH, Esq., on the 17th of November, 1856.

Immediately upon our arrival in England, we took train for Bonnis Hall, the residence of Lord Erskine. We found his Lordship at home, and delivered to him the letter written him by Mr Ingraham, from Philadelphia, lately returned from England, relative to the Wilson Will and Deed.

He remarked he had not yet examined all his father's and grandfather's papers, to find the Wilson documents, as he promised Mr. Ingraham he would do; but he had examined some of them, and he would then make the examination with us if we wished.

We therefore went with his Lordship to his library, and there examined thoroughly several boxes of papers, which had belonged to his father and grandfather. After having examined the papers thoroughly in the library to no purpose, we went to a lumber room, and there examined several boxes of old papers, with no better success. After having made this examination with his Lordship, which took us several hours, he remarked we had now examined all the papers left by his late father and grandfather, of which he had any knowledge; but it was possible some of these papers might yet remain in possession of his father's last wife who now lived near London: that he would write to her, and if there were more papers in her possession they should be searched, and he would inform us of the result.



His Lordship appeared very friendly; and seemed most anxious to find the documents desired; and when we left the Hall, accompanied us a long distance on our way.

As we were not successful in finding the desired documents at Bonnis Hall, we concluded to go to Leeds and see what the Ingraham property was, said to be situated near Leeds, of which we had heard so much.

By an examination, we found that Temple Newsham (an immense estate) is now in possession of an Ingram family, and is called the Ingram estate. We ascertained that Temple Newsham was first a settlement of Knight Templars, and after their dispersion was granted by Edward III to Sir John Darcy, and descended to Lord Thomas Darcy, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII, and his estates forfeited to the Crown. It was afterwards granted to Mathew Earl of Lenox, the father of Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots, the father of James I. On the death of the Earl of Lenox, it fell to King James I, and he gave it to the Duke of Richmond, and was by him sold to Sir Arthur Ingram, the first of the Lords Irwin. It is recorded that "in 1635, the house of Sir Arthur Ingram was burnt down, and stuff worth £4000 consumed." Upon the site of the old building he rebuilt the present mansion, noted, even to this day, for its splendor and magnificence.

The Ingram family tomb is in the church at Whitechurch, where several monuments are erected to their memory.

On the second day after our arrival in Leeds we visited Temple Newsham, which is situated  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Leeds.

The mansion house at Temple Newsham, or palace as it may be called, is built of brick, and forms three sides of a quadrangle. Upon the roof is a battlement, formed by cap-



ital letters in stone, with the following inscription—" ALL GLORY AND PRAISE BE GIVEN TO GOD THE FATHER, THE SON, AND THE HOLY GHOST, ON HIGH ; PEACE BE ON EARTH ; GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN, HONOR AND TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO OUR GRACIOUS KING ; LOVING AFFECTIONS AMONGST HIS SUBJECTS. HEALTH AND PLENTY WITHIN THIS HOUSE."

This house crowns the summit of a large hill, elevated 400 or 500 feet above the surrounding country ; it is shaded by ancient oaks and chestnuts, which seem to have withstood the blasts of centuries. The house is in the middle of an extensive park, and the roads leading to it are between rows of beautiful yet gigantic trees. Looking out from the house, on either side, over the park, you behold the most beautiful and fertile country, spread out for miles before you.

In the parks, upon the green lawns, we saw grazing many of the finest cattle and horses, with hundreds of beautiful deer roaming about at their leisure.

While admiring the external scenery at Temple Newsham, seeming made perfect both by nature and art, we entered the noble and spacious mansion, where we felt lost in admiration. Here the architect and painter seemed to have conspired to make the whole a second Paradise ; the rooms are spacious, and furnished with more than Oriental splendor.

The whole is too beautiful for pen to describe. Some rooms are decorated with splendid pieces of tapestry, and nearly all with paintings, the works of the most distinguished painters, both ancient and modern, from Vandycke, Titian, Guido, and Reynolds, to Wilson. Here we saw the portraits of the most distinguished of the Ingram family, from Sir Arthur Ingram,



a splendid looking old English gentleman, to the Ingrams of our own day.

We entered the Picture Gallery which is 108 feet by 28 feet; though deserted by its owners, it seemed teeming with life and beauty.

The following are among the pictures decorating its walls:

A series of family portraits, from Sir Arthur Ingram, to the present generation.

Holy Family, by Rubens.

St. John in the Wilderness. St. Margaret. St. Francis, by Guido.

Our Savior and St. John. Prometheus by Vandycke.

Descent from the Cross, a curious picture by Albert Durer.

A Dutch Market by Van Helmont.

Boar Hunt, a very fine picture.

Landscape, by Claude Lorraine.

Several battle pieces by Bourgiugon.

Landscape, by Assdin.

Among the portraits are,

Earl of Holland, by Vandycke.

Duchess of Orleans, sister to Charles II.

Sir Edward Digby, who suffered for being concerned in Guy Fawkes' plot.

Smith, one of the Reformers, by Holbein.

Martin Bucer, (by Titian) invited into England by Cranmer, during the reign of Edward VI, and appointed Theological Professor at Cambridge, 1540, where he died two years after.

Maurice, Prince of Orange, by Meirvelt.

Rembrandt, by himself.

Bourgiugon, by himself.



The last Lord Viscount Irwin, by Wilson.

Isabella, Marchioness of Hertford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Mrs. Scarbro, aged 21 years,—date, 1615,

Sir Charles Scarbro, Physician to Charles II.

We saw in one of the stained glass windows, at Temple Newsham, the arms of the Ingram family, which is the same as used by the Ingrahams in America, or like the one I found in Chelsea, Mass.

When we were there, we did not see Lord Irwin, as he left a few days before with his family for his winter residence in London.

After having visited Temple Newsham we went to the library, in Leeds, and examined the old histories of Leeds, and environs.

We found the Wilson family had been a noted family in Leeds, for several generations. The first Wilson we find mentioned in Leeds, is Thomas Wilson who was married in 1613, and died 1634, and left issue, with others, Richard Wilson, who died 1688, and left issue, with others, Thomas, who died 1694, and had issue Richard Wilson, Recorder of Leeds who left issue Christopher Wilson, Lord Bishop of Bristol, and died 1792, and left issue Richard Wilson, Esq., of Reeling Hall, in Follingfoot, who left issue Richard Wilson, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of York, 1807. He took the surname and arms of Fountayne, in addition to those of Wilson; he left issue Christopher Fountayne, who died 1812 without issue.

We understand the Becketts are now in possession of the Wilson property; they are descended from Mary, the daughter of Christopher Wilson, the Bishop of Bristol. She married John Beckett, the father of William and Sir Thomas, who



are said to possess the Wilson property. William Beckett now lives at Kirkstall Grange, a splendid residence, about three miles from the city of Leeds; he owns this with a residence at Brighton, and another in London. He is said to be worth his millions, and is called the richest man in or about Leeds. He married the sister of the present Lord Irwin, of Temple Newsam. The Becketts, with Lord Irwin, are now Lords of the Manor of Leeds. Only two or three years since, they, as Lords of the Manor, sold an open space of ground, in Leeds, called Woodhouse Moor, or one of the lungs of Leeds, to the Corporation of Leeds, to make a public park, for several thousand pounds. This sale happened very soon after our interview with the late Lord Erskine at Brighton.



Beckett Coat of Arms.

¶ In a list of the names of the Lords of the Manor of Leeds, made in 1714, I saw the name of Robert Wilson, Esq.; and in 1816, Christopher Wilson, Esq., Lord of four ninths of the Manor of Leeds. At this time one ninth had escheated to the Crown.



In the house of William Beckett, which we visited, we saw some old portraits of members of the Wilson family.—There is a splendid portrait of Bishop Wilson.

From what we have seen, we feel confident that the American Ingrahams are descended through a female branch, from this Thomas Wilson, who died in 1660. There has been no other Wilson family, in or about Leeds, of note, excepting this family.

We went to Wakefield, and examined the records there, but could find nothing of use; as the records do not go back only to A. D. 1704. We went to York, and concluded to examine all the Wilson Wills we could find there recorded, from 1660 to 1750, which must include the year when the desired Will was proved.

We examined some 10 or 15 Wills and found we had only examined over a space of about two years. It cost 25 cents for each Will examined. I came to the conclusion that we could not make this examination without further aid from America; for the fees here, required to be paid to examine these Wills would amount to considerable money, besides our expenses while attending to the investigation.

As it is more than probable that we have made a mistake in the christian name of Wilson, it would be necessary to examine all the Wilson Wills we find here recorded; which I think would take a month at least.

From York we came to London. Since we came here, while looking over some minutes I have, relative to the case, we found a copy of a letter written by an Attorney, named Hart, in New York, in 1803, to Solomon Ingraham, saying, "The letter from Crowder & Lavie, to W. Rowlett, points out what is necessary to be done." The thought struck us





that Crowder & Lavie might have been Attorneys here, who were engaged in the case in 1803. We made an examination and found the firm mentioned in old directories; and ascertained that Mr. Lavie, a son, is now an Attorney, and doing business in the same place where the firm did business in 1803. We called upon him, and he said he had the papers of the old firm of Crowder & Lavie—that he had a dreamy recollection of having seen such Wilson documents as we described—that his papers were numerous, and that to examine them all might take six months; but he would have a clerk make a short examination, and see what he could find; that he suspected these Wilson documents might be with the papers of Rowlett or Thomas Wilson, who were his old clients, and whose papers he had.

We have been to Lavie many times, but we do not think he has made much of an examination for the documents; he does not seem willing to make the examination. We feel satisfied that all the papers necessary to draw the rents for the heirs in America, were left with Crowder & Lavie, and W. Rowlett, who acted as agent for Capt. Solomon Ingraham, by Capt. Solomon Ingraham, in 1803.

He said that Lord Erskine must have been employed by Attorneys, as counsel, and that he never could have had these Wilson documents only for the purpose of examination; after which, he would certainly have returned them to the Attorneys who handed them to him for examination. It now seems to me that these Wilson documents must be in the possession of Lavie; and if we can cause a thorough examination to be made for them, we shall yet be able to get them. Nothing but lack of funds shall deter me from having thorough work made of this investigation at this time. Mr. Lavie informed



us that his father did sometimes employ Lord Erskine as counsel,—that from appearances it looked as though the papers relating to this case should now be in his possession.—He said that W. Rowlett, mentioned in Mr. Hart's letter, was a merchant in London, in partnership with a Thomas Wilson; that his father used to do business for that firm, who were engaged extensively in the American trade.

We have found several Wilson properties, which the Crown has taken possession of, but no Joseph Wilson property.



Wilson Coat of Arms

27 St. George's Road, Brighton, Sussex :

May 18, 1856.

Sir:—I have just received your letter of the 23d of April, which was near being sent back, as Brighton is so very large, the postmen do not remember the names, and ours happened to be a new one. It is necessary to put the address on in full. I was very glad to receive it, as you might think I was negligent in answering it.

In answer to your letter, I beg to inform you, that Lord Erskine did not die at my house, as his Lordship married



again, Dec. '52, and then of course, he left my house. He died at Cucklefield, Sussex. I was occasionally with his Lordship at Cucklefield, and sorted all his letters and papers for days, at his Lordship's request, in a room there, but without success in finding yours. All his Lordship's papers fell into the hands of the present Lord Erskine, his eldest son, who lives at a place called Bonniss Hall, Macclesfield.

I should only have been too happy to have informed you of my success in finding the Will, as it would have been a little fortune to me at present. You may depend I used every exertion, and sorted all the papers, one by one, as I was sent for by his Lordship for the purpose.

Direct for Mr. Evans,

PHILIP EVANS,

7, Chester Terrace,

Regents Park,

London.

I believe that is right, or if you would send to me, I would forward it. He and his wife live with a single gentleman, in service. Now any thing I can do, I shall be happy to do it.

I remain,

Your obliged servant, S. COX.

As soon as convenient after the reception of the above letter, we proceeded to England, arriving at the time mentioned in the notice of the Temple Newsham property.

Having ascertained that there were Wills for a portion of Yorkshire proved at Chester in Lancashire, we went there and looked for the will of Joseph Wilson, from 1650 to 1738, inclusive, but found only one Will of Joseph Wilson, recorded there during that time. We examined that and found it was not the desired one, as it mentioned no Sarah.



We found some of the Yorkshire Wills were recorded at Lincoln. We also made an examination there from 1650 to 1740, and there found only one Will of Joseph Wilson, viz, Joseph Wilson, Yeoman, of Sutton, in the county of Lincoln, gave to his sons, Joseph and Michael, and several daughters and his wife; but he left only a few acres of land, worth probably not over £500.

We found no records of use at Wakefield. We advertised in five different Yorkshire papers, which circulate all over the County, offering £50 reward for a copy of the Will and Deed.

We thought this would be the most likely way to draw out information. The advertisement is also to be inserted in Mann's Almanac, published in Leeds next year. This circulates all over England.

In the records at York, we found the following:

Wilson Joseph, will proved 1663, of Soyland. He gave his son Joseph, to whom he had previously given lands, 5s, and to his daughter Jane, four score pounds, and something to his wife Mary.

Wilson, Wm., of Prye Close House, will proved 1665; gave to his sons, John, Richard and Christopher, and to his daughter, Phillise.

Wilson Thomas, of Syke House, will made 1650, proved 1664; willed to his sons, George and Edward, lands, orchards &c., &c.; to his wife Isabell, something.

Wilson John, (in Book No. 52,) of Wakefield, wills to his sons, John and Richard, and if they die without issue, to his brother James and his son Thomas, lands in Wakefield, and houses in London.

Wilson William, of Bisthorpe, of the County of Nottingham, wills to his daughter's children in Book No. 52.



Wilson Thomas, of Hackness, will proved 1671, gave all to his wife and son, (Book No. 52.)

Wilson John of Hollin, gave to his son John and grandchildren, (Book No. 52.)

Wilson Wm., of Skellow, gave to his sons and daughters, (but no Sarah,) much land ; (Book No. 52.)

Wilson John, will recorded 1667, (Book No. 57,) of Slenningford, gave to his kinsmen, Ralph Wilson and Robert, his property.

Wilson Joseph, of Cattingham, recorded 1667, gave to his son Thomas and heirs and in want of issue, to his son Joseph and Joseph's sons, and to his daughter Dorcas his wife's clothes, and to his grandchild, £100 and 1-16 part of a ship, appointing his sons Thomas and Joseph his Executors.

Wilson Richard, of Leeds, (Book 61,) will proved 1688, *a merchant*, wills to his brother John Wilson's children viz, Richard Wilson, grand nephew John, his nieces, Mary and Jane Wilson, £10 each ; to his son Thomas, £1000, and to Thomas' son Richard, £500 ; to four grandchildren, Thomas, Joshua, Mary and Elizabeth, children of his son Thomas, £100 each ; to his son Joshua Wilson, £2000 and to Joshua's children, Jacob and Richard, 100 guineas ; to Mary Richards his only daughter, £100, making Thomas his residuary legatee.

Wilson Joseph, of Thorne, gave some to his brothers and sisters, and the residue to his wife. This will was proved in 1729.

Wilson Joseph, of Owenden, County of York, will proved 1719, gave to nephews and nieces, and remainder to his wife.

Wilson Joseph, of Barnsly, will proved 1717, willed to his four sons equally, and to a child with which his wife was then pregnant, and to his wife Elizabeth.



Wilson Joseph of Bythorpe, gave to his three daughters, his property in Nottinghamshire.

Wilson Joseph, of Arkton, County of York, will proved 1717, gave to a son Joseph and Edward.

Wilson Joseph, will proved 1729, gave to his two daughters.

Wilson Joseph, will proved 1725, of Bonklun, gave to his children.

Wilson Joseph, of Burythorp, will proved 1725, gave to his son Mathew.

Wilson John, of Broomhead, gave to his son John and his two daughters. He left a large property ; will proved 1735.

We made a thorough examination at Guildhall where many of the city records are kept ; found there many old wills recorded, but no will of Joseph Wilson. We there ascertained that many city records used to be kept at the old Exchange, in London, but they were all burnt with the Exchange, about 1832. It may be that the will was here recorded.

Thinking we might not have come down late enough, in 1852, in our examination at Doctors Commons, we examined there again from 1710 to 1734. We found the following :

Wilson Joseph, of London, 1714, willed to wife and daughters considerable property ; but there was no Sarah.

Wilson Joseph, of Kent, 1717, gave all his property to his wife and made her his Executrix.

Wilson Joseph, 1720, a seaman, died abroad ; left but a trifle.

Wilson Joseph, of Leicestershire, 1720, gave to his brothers &c.

In Chancery, we found there was unclaimed Wilson property. In the case of Wilson *vs.* Evans, we found an advertisement which did not hit our Joseph Wilson case.



In Chancery, we found a case of Wilson *vs.* Ingram, 1790, but it was of no use.

In Chancery we also found the case, Wilson *vs.* Campbell, mentioned in the unclaimed dividend Chancery list. The decree in this case, was made in 1783, directing £282 to be placed in the 3 per cent funds in the Bank of England, in the hands of the Accountant General, for the benefit of Sarah Wilson and James Clare, the Executors of John Wilson, Plaintiffs in the case. But this did not interest us.

On the first of January, 1857, after Lavie had told us he could find no trace of the Wilson papers, (for the reason as we think, he made no search,) we went to see Crowder, an Attorney. We called twice at his office and twice at his house, but could not find him. At his house, the last time, we saw Judge Crowder, his brother, whom we had tried to see at his chambers in Chancery Lane before. He said his father was an Attorney, in partnership with Lavie, but when he dissolved with Lavie, father of the present Lavie, all the papers were left with Lavie, and he was sure no documents were left with his father which he had while in the firm.

We called upon Wilson who was a partner of Rowlett, and he informed us that Rowlett was dead and left a will, a copy of which we procured at Doctors Commons. Found Hooper was one of his Executors. We called to see R. Hooper, 23 Queenhith Court, a wine merchant, who informed us that his father, John K. and his uncle were Executors of Rowlett, that they were both dead, and he had the papers left by Rowlett. He had understood that Rowlett, a short time before his death, destroyed most of his papers; that Sophia Mary Ward had his house when he died, and had the whole control of his papers for sometime after his death, but she was dead;



that his father did not hear of his death until sometime after he was buried; that Brown and Neal were also dead; that John Peachy, a witness of the will, was now one of the firm, Lavie, Peachy & Olverson. He agreed to look over all the papers left by Rowlett, and see if he could find the Will or deed, or any thing relating to the case. We afterwards called two or three times, and he informed us he had examined all the papers but could find nothing relating to the case.

We advertised also in the London Times, Feb. 2d, as follows:

#### JOSEPH WILSON.

TWENTY POUNDS will be given to any person who will inform the undersigned, where he can find a Deed or Will, or a record of a Deed or Will, executed by JOSEPH WILSON, during the latter part of the 17th century, conveying lands in Yorkshire to the descendants of his daughter Sarah, who married Edward Cowell, and emigrated to America, and there had issue a daughter Sarah, who married Timothy Ingraham. This Deed and Will was taken from the office of the Secretary of the State of Rhode Island, United States, America, bro't to London about 1803, by Capt. Solomon Ingraham, and here placed in the hands of attorneys or counsel. Captain Ingraham proceeded from London to the East Indies, and there died the same year. This Will is known to be recorded somewhere in England.

GILBERT R. GLADDING,

59 Wickinden Street, Providence, R. I., United States.

The above advertisement was struck off on cards and distributed among the different offices in London and Yorkshire.

COLUMBUS SMITH.



## WILL OF WILLIAM ROWLETT.

It will be recollect that Mr. Rowlett was the agent of Captain Solomon Ingraham, and acted for him in 1803. The Will was extracted from the Registry of the Perogative Court of Canterbury, and is as follows :

I, WILLIAM ROWLETT, of Burton in the parish of Christchurch in the county of Southampton; Esquire, hereby revoke all my former Wills, Codicils and other testamentary dispositions whatsoever, and declare this to be my last Will and testament. I direct that all my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses shall be fully paid and satisfied as soon as conveniently may be, after my decease, and subject thereto I bequeath the following annuities, (that is to say:) To Sophia Mary Ward, spinster, at present and for many years past an inmate in my house, an annuity of five hundred pounds, during her life; to my cousin Elizabeth Mason, wife of Wm. W. Mason of Northampton, an annuity of fifty pounds during her life; to my cousin Elizabeth Chambers, wife of Joseph Chambers of Weldon, Northamptonshire, an annuity of fifty pounds during her life; to Elizabeth Brown, wife of John Brown of Saint Ives in the County of Huntingdon, but now separated from her husband and residing at Chelsea in the County of Middlesex, an annuity of forty pounds during her life, and to Jane Neave, wife of Joseph Neave of Christchurch aforesaid, an annuity of one hundred pounds during her life: and I direct the annuities herein before given, to be for the separate use of the respective persons to whom the same are respectively bequeathed, and not to be in anywise liable to the debts, control, interference or engagements of their respective present or future husbands. I do give to my housemaid Hulkes, an annuity of thirty pounds during her



life; to my butler and valet, Jeremiah Beviton, an annuity of forty pounds during his life; to my groom, Richard Byford, an annuity of thirty pounds, and to Robert Foster of Tottenham in the County of Middlesex, Thomas Norton, Junior, of Grange Road, Bermondsey, in the County of Surrey, Cornelius Hanbury of Plough Court, Lombard Street in the city of London, John Capper of Gracechurch Street in the city of London, Alexander Saunders of the Strand in the said County of Middlesex, and the Reverend Thomas Binney of Kennington in the said County of Surrey, (Trustees of Corby School in the said County of Northampton.) or other, the trustees for the time being of the same school, forever, an annuity of one hundred and ten pounds, upon trust, to pay the same to the Treasurer for the time being of the British and Foreign School Society, in the Borough Road, Southwark, in the said County of Surrey, to be by him applied in payment of the salaries of the Master and Mistress of the said Corby School, and in providing such School materials as may from time to time be necessary, and in making all such repairs as may from time to time be requisite in and about the dwelling house, school houses, offices and appurtenances thereto belonging, and in the event of the whole of the said sum of one hundred and ten pounds not being required in any one year for the purposes aforesaid, then I direct that the said treasurer for the time being, do and shall invest the surplus in his name, in the parliamentary stocks or public funds of Great Britain, in order that the same may accumulate, and that such stocks or funds and accumulations as the same shall be required, be applied by such treasurer, for such purposes or any of them. And I direct that the said several Annuities herein before by me bequeathed, shall be paid



clear of all deductions for legacy duty or otherwise, by two equal half yearly payments, on the first day of March and the first day of September in every year, and that the first half yearly payments thereof shall be made on such of said days of payment as shall first happen next after my decease.

I also bequeath the following legacies, (that is to say:)— To the said Sophia Mary Ward, the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid to her within one calendar month after my decease; to my late cook and housekeeper, Mrs. Anna Maria De Buch, the sum of fifty pounds; to my kitchen maid, Hannah Perey, if she continue in my service to the time of my decease, the sum of ten pounds; to my gardener, James Wells, the sum of twenty-five pounds; to the trustees for the time being, of the Chapel of the Protestant Independants at Corby aforesaid, the sum of two hundred pounds, upon trust, to invest the same in their names in the parliamentary stocks or public funds of Great Britain, and to vary the said stocks or public funds, upon which the said trust fund shall be, for the time being, invested for other stocks or funds of a like nature, at their or his discretion, and apply the annual produce thereof, for or towards the maintenance and support of the Minister for the time being, of the said Chapel, forever. I bequeath to each of my Executors, who shall act in the occasion of this my Will, the sum of one hundred pounds and to Mrs. Duvrant of High Canons in the County of Herts, in testimony of my grateful remembrance of her kindness to me in a season of severe affliction, and to Mrs. Wilson, relict of my deceased friend, Thomas Wilson, and to her daughter Rosa, the sum of twenty-five pounds each for a ring, and to each of my friends Enoch Duran, Gabriel Shaw, Melvil Wilson, Fletcher Wilson and Forester Wilson, the sum of ten pounds



for a ring. And I direct that the several legacies herein before by me bequeathed, shall be paid free from all deductions on account of legacy duty or otherwise.

I also bequeath to my Executors, herein after named, the sum of forty thousand dollars, current money of the United States of America, or nine thousand pounds, lawful money of Great Britain, secured to be paid to my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, by Ambrose Lanfear of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, by a mortgage of certain estates in the city of New Orleans, and payable within twelve, eighteen or twenty-four months after my decease. And also the following American State Bonds, (namely:) the three several sums of ten thousand dollars each, respectively, secured by bonds of the State of Louisiana, and respectively payable in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, in New Orleans, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable by Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Wilson & Co. in London : and also the sum of eighty-nine thousand dollars, secured by bonds of the State of Alabama, and payable in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in New York, also bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable in New York, or by the said Thomas Wilson & Co., in London, upon trust, that the trustee or trustees for the time being, thereof, do and shall allow the said several Bonds to remain in their present respective states of investment, until within twelve months prior to the respective times of their being to be paid off, and at or about those periods, do and shall convert the same into money, and from time to time invest the money produced thereby ; and also the said sum of nine thousand pounds



sterling, when received from the said Ambrose Lanfear, in other American State Bonds, or in their or his names or name in the parliamentary stocks or public funds of Great Britain, or at interest on Government securities in Great Britain, and do and shall from time to time, vary the said trust monies, so to be invested as aforesaid for other stocks, funds and securities of a like nature, and I request my said trustees or trustee for the time being, (although such request is not to be imperative on them or him,) to consult and advise with the treasurer and Secretary for the time being, of the said British and Foreign School Society, as to the securities in which said trust funds shall be invested, and as to any variation or change of the said investments. And I direct that the said trustees or trustee for the time being, do and shall out of the annual produce of the said trust monies, stocks, funds and securities, pay the said several first eight annuities, herein before bequeathed. And I also direct that so much of the said annual produce as shall not be for the time being, applicable for the purposes aforesaid, shall, while any one of the said first eight annuities shall continue payable, be paid to the treasurer for the time being, of the said British and Foreign School Society, for the purposes of the said Society, and after the determination of all the said first eight annuities, the same trust monies, stocks, funds and securities, shall form part of my residuary estate: and I bequeath all the residue of my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, and of what nature or kind soever, unto William Allen, Esquire, Treasurer, and Henry Dunn, Esquire, Secretary of the said British and Foreign School Society, or other, the Treasurer and Secretary for the time being, of the same Society, upon trust for the absolute benefit of the said Society. And I further declare, that such of my



property as cannot under this my Will, be applied for charitable purposes, shall be the primary fund for the payment of the several other legacies herein before bequeathed, and of my debts funeral and testamentary expenses.

And I devise and bequeath all the estates vested in me, upon any trusts or by way of mortgage, and which I have power to dispose of by this my Will, with their appurtenances, unto and to the use of Richard Valentine Hooper and John Kinnersley Hooper, of Queenhithe in the city of London, wine merchants, and William Hooper of Reading in the County of Berks, gentleman, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, according to the nature and quality thereof respectively, upon trust, to hold or dispose of the said trust estates in the manner in which they ought to be held or disposed of pursuant to the said trusts and upon payment of the money secured on mortgage, to convey or assign the estates in mortgage, to the person or persons entitled thereto for the time being. And I appoint the said Richard Valentine Hooper, John Kinnersley Hooper and William Hooper, Executors of this my Will.

And I declare that the receipts of my said trustees or trustee for the time being, for any money payable to them or him, under this my will, shall effectually discharge the person or persons, to whom the same shall be respectively given, from being obliged to see to the application, or from being answerable for misapplication or nonapplication of the money therein respectively mentioned, to be received, and as often as the trustees hereby appointed, or to be appointed as herein after is mentioned, or any of them, or their or any of their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall die or desire to be discharged from, or refuse or decline, or become incapable to act



in the trusts, hereby in them respectively reposed as aforesaid, before the said trusts shall be fully executed, I empower the then surviving or continuing trustees or trustee, or the executors or administrators of the last surviving or continuing trustee, by any deed or deeds to be by them or him sealed and delivered in the presence of and attested by two credible witnesses, to appoint any new trustee or trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees, so dying or desiring to be discharged, or refusing or declining, or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid, and upon the appointment of every such new trustee, all the trust monies and premises then subject to the trusts aforesaid, shall be thereupon effectually vested in such new trustee or trustees, either solely, or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustee or trustees as occasion shall require, upon and for the trusts, intents and purposes herein before declared, concerning the said trust monies and premises, or such of the said trust intents and purposes as shall be then subsisting and capable of taking effect, and every such new trustee shall have all the powers of the trustee in whose room he shall be substituted. And I lastly declare that the said several trustees hereby appointed and to be appointed as aforesaid, and every of them, and the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, of them and every of them, shall be chargeable respectively, for such monies only as they shall actually receive by virtue of the trusts hereby in them reposed notwithstanding their or any of their joining in giving any receipt or receipts for the sake of conformity, and any one or more of them, shall not be answerable for the other or others of them, or for involuntary losses, and also that they may, with and out of the monies which shall come to their respective hands, by virtue of the trusts aforesaid, retain to and reimburse



themselves respectively, also allow to their respective cetrustee or cetrustees, all costs, charges, damages and expenses which they or any of them may sustain, disburse or be put unto in the execution of the aforesaid trusts, or in relation thereto.

In witness whereof, I the said Rowlett, the Testator, have, to this my last Will and Testament, contained in six sheets of paper, set my hand and seal, that is to say, my hand to the five first sheets, and my hand and seal to this sixth and last sheet, the sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

{ L. S. }

WILLIAM ROWLETT.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said William Rowlett the Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

THOMAS DENBY,  
JOHN PEACHY,  
THOMAS ROSS.

*Burton, Dec 27th, 1837.*

THIS IS A CODICIL TO MY WILL. Since executing my Will, dated the sixteenth of October, last past, I have purchased the further sum of ten thousand dollars in Alabama Bonds, which are deposited with Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Co., Bankers in Lombard Street, London. Now, I hereby bequeath said Bonds to my Executors named in my said Will, upon trust, in augmentation of the fund for the payment of the eight life annuities, thereby bequeathed and



for the other uses and purposes therein directed in respect of the forty thousand dollars payable by Ambrose Lanfear, the thirty thousand dollars in Louisiana Bonds, and the eighty nine thousand dollars Alabama Bonds, then in custody of Messrs. Glynn, Hallifax, Mills & Co. I give and bequeath my friend and inmate, Sophia Mary Ward, the following books, viz: Scott's Bible, with notes; 6 vols. 4to Common Prayer, in morocco; 1 vol. 8vo., Bishop Porteus' Works; 6 vols. Horsley's Sermons; 3 vols. Paley's Sermons; 1 vol. Daniel Wilson's Sermons; 1 vol. Dr. Doddridge's Sermons. I also bequeath to her, all my table and bed linen, the plated tea kettle, lamp and stand, the silver teapot, sugar basin and tongs, and milk ewer, the easy chair in dining room, made by Cranston, and any other articles of cabinet wares she may choose to select.

I give to Charles Wells, James Wells and John Roberts, gardener's helpers, if in my employ at the time of my decease, ten pounds each. And I desire that all my servants, male and female, including the gardener and his wife, and his children at home, may be supplied with suitable mourning.

This Codicil is written throughout with my own hand, at Burton, dated the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

WILLIAM ROWLETT.

**A FURTHER CODICIL TO MY WILL.** I give to Elizabeth Evans, successor to Mrs. Anna Maria de Buck, as cook and housekeeper, (provided she be in my service at the time of my decease,) one year's wages, i. e. forty-two pounds. This Codicil, written throughout with my own hand, at Burton, December 29th, 1857.

WILLIAM ROWLETT.



*In the Perogative Court of Canterbury:—In the Goods of  
William Rowlett, Esquire, deceased.*

Personally appeared Thomas Denby of Frederick Place, Old Jewry, in the city of London, Solicitor, and John Peachy of the same place, gentleman, and made oath that they knew and were well acquainted with the said William Rowlett, late of Burton, in the parish of Christ Church in the county of Southampton, Esquire, deceased, and also with his manner and character of handwriting and subscription, having frequently seen him write and subscribe his name to writings; and they further made oath that they have now carefully viewed and inspected the paper writings hereunto annexed, purporting to be two Codicils to the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, such Codicils being written on the same sheet of paper, and the first thereof beginning thus—“ Burton, 27th Dec., 1837. This is a Codicil to my Will, dated the sixteenth of October last past,” ending thus—“ This Codicil is written throughout with my own hand, at Burton, dated the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven,” and being subscribed, “ William Rowlett;” and the second thereof beginning thus—“ A further Codicil to my Will. I give to Elizabeth Evans;” ending and dated thus—“ This Codicil written throughout with my own hand, at Burton, December 29th, 1837,” and being subscribed, “ William Rowlett;” and that they, these deponents, verily and in their conscience believe the whole body, series and contents of the said Codicils, and the names or signatures, “ William Rowlett,” subscribed thereto respectively as aforesaid, to be of the proper handwriting and subscription of him the said William Rowlett, Esquire, deceased.

THOMAS DENBY  
JOHN PEACHY.



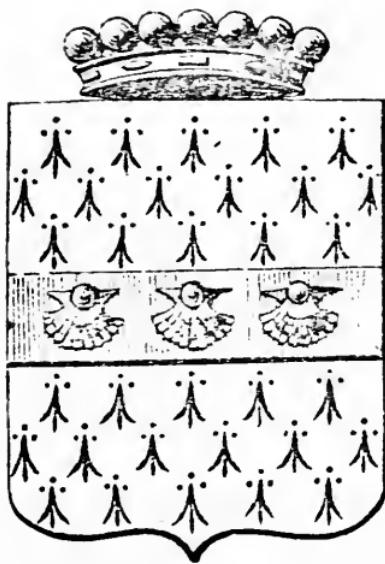
On the 11th day of March, 1840, the said Thomas Denby and John Peachy were duly sworn to the truth of this affidavit, before me, William Robinson, Surrogate—in the presence of Edward Toller, Jun., Notary Public.

Proved at London, (with two Codicils,) 14th March, 1840, before the Worshipful William Robinson, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oaths of Richard Valentine Hooper, John Kinnersley (in the Will written Kinnersly) Hooper and William Henry (in the Will written William) Hooper, the Executors, to whom Administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer.

CHARLES DYNCHY,  
JOHN IGGULDEN,  
W. F. GOOTLING, } Deputy  
Registers.

Personal Effects sworn under £30,000 in the province.





Ingraham Coat of Arms.

## GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE INGRAHAM FAMILY.

In the following pages, the reader will find the genealogy of the Ingraham family in the Wilson line, though not extended fully only in my own branch. The other branches, with the starting point and data now given, may easily pursue their investigations, and prepare for themselves their several tables. By the numbers and references thereto, the connection may be understood and traced.



## JOSEPH WILSON.

Sarah Wilson, daughter of Joseph Wilson, married Edward Cowell.

Sarah Cowell, daughter of Sarah Wilson, the first born April 3d, 1669 married Timothy Ingraham; (1) issue as follows:

Timothy Ingraham, (2) born January 7th, 1691.

Jeremiah Ingraham, born January 18th, 1697.

Edward Ingraham, born November 2d, 1699.

John Ingraham, (3) born December 8th, 1701.

Joshua Ingraham, (4) born February 1st, 1705.

Isaac Ingraham, born May 17th, 1706.

Sarah Ingraham, born September 23d, 1708.

Timothy Ingraham, son of Timothy Ingraham numbered (2) was born in Bristol, R. I. February 1st, 1712.

Joshua Ingraham, son of Timothy Ingraham, (2) born in Bristol, R. I., February 12th, 1705, married Martha Lawton October 23d, 1729; she died October 24th, 1762. He married a second time, January, 23d, 1763, taking to wife Mary Richmond.

Issue of the first marriage as follows:

Joshua Ingraham, born September 13th, 1730.

Lawton Ingraham, born September 13th, 1732.

Margaret Ingraham, born March 4th, 1735.

Ruth Ingraham, born April 16th, 1737.

William Ingraham, born December 16th, 1738.

Martha Ingraham, born August 24th, 1740.



Allen Ingraham, born July 9th, 1742.

Sarah Ingraham, born July 7th, 1744.

Timothy Ingraham, born March 2d, 1746.

Simeon Ingraham, (12) born April 24th, 1749.

Anna Ingraham, born February 14th, 1753.

Issue of the second marriage as follows:

Hannah Ingraham, (7) born June 11th, 1765.

Charlotte Ingraham, (8) born July 2d 1767

Phebe Ingraham, born November 27th, 1768.

Molly Ingraham, (10) born September 5th, 1771.

Martha Ingraham, (11) born June 26th, 1774.

Hannah Ingraham, numbered (7) as above, married Darius Spalding; issue as follows:

Darius Spalding.

Richmond Spalding.

John Spalding.

Hannah Simons.

Samuel G. Spalding.

Clarissa Clark.

Philip Spalding.

Erastus Spalding.

Allen J. Spalding.

Ethanah Spalding,

Simeon Ingraham, numbered (12) as above, had issue as follows:

Solomon Ingraham.

Polly Ingraham.

Betsey Ingraham.

Eliza Ingraham.



Charlotte Ingraham, numbered (8) as above, married Samuel Gladding; issue as follows:

Eunice Gladding, (13) born October 12th, 1789.  
 Allen J. Gladding, born August 16, 1791.  
 Samuel Gladding, born February 22d, 1794.  
 Richard S. Gladding, (14) born February 25th, 1796.  
 John Gladding, (15) born May 8th, 1798.  
 Edmund Gladding born October 2d, 1800.  
 Gilbert R. Gladding, (16) born March 4th, 1802.  
 Samuel Gladding, (17) born July 28th, 1804.  
 Martha Gladding, (18) born September 7th, 1806.  
 Mary I. Gladding, born September 14th, 1808.

Molly Ingraham, numbered (10) as above, married Samuel Waldron; issue as follows:

Eliza Waldron.  
 David Waldron.  
 Eunice Waldron.

Martha Ingraham, numbered (11) as above, married John James; issue as follows:

Mary James.  
 Richmond James.  
 Martha James.  
 Charlotte James  
 Sarah James.  
 Betsey James.  
 John James.

Eunice Gladding, numbered (13) as above, married Joseph M. Coit; issue as follows:

Mary M. Coit, born August 17th, 1809.



Charlotte A. Coit, born July 18th, 1811.  
 Eunice G. Coit, born March 31st, 1813.  
 Hannah M. Coit, born January 4th, 1815.  
 Lucretia S. Coit, born January 19th, 1817.  
 John Coit, born December 27th, 1818.  
 Elizabeth G. Coit, born August 14th, 1820.  
 William M. Coit, born May 5th, 1822.  
 John M. Coit, born February 14th, 1824.  
 Martha G. Coit, born December 27th, 1825.  
 Byron D. Coit, born January 26th, 1828.  
 Joseph Coit, born September 18th, 1830.

Richard S. Gladding, marked (14) as above, married Martha D. Clark, May 15th, 1815; issue as follows:

Allen J. Gladding, born December 3d, 1815.  
 Wm. R. Gladding, born February 16th, 1818.  
 Charles B. Gladding, born August 5th, 1820.  
 Martha E. Gladding, born January 25th 1823.  
 John A. C. Gladding, born September 1st, 1825  
 Samuel Gladding, born February 6th, 1818.  
 Theodore O. Gladding, born September 14th, 1830.  
 Henry D. Gladding, born October 27th, 1833.  
 George T. Gladding, born October 8th, 1836.

Issue of John Gladding, numbered (15) as above, and Mary his wife, as follows:

Elizabeth W. Gladding, born April 28th, 1822.  
 Emily W. Gladding, born July 19th, 1828.

Gilbert R. Gladding, (son of Samuel Gladding of Bristol, R. I.) married Susan Miller, (daughter of Henry Miller of Providence,) November 5th, 1829; issue as follows:

Ann E. Gladding, born September 5th, 1830.



Charlotte I. Gladding, born May 25th, 1832.

William H. Gladding, born September 9th, 1834.

Susan S. Gladding, born August 7th, 1836.

Henry R. Gladding, born July 2d, 1839.

Irene W. Gladding, born April 5th, 1842.

Samuel B. Gladding, born August 22d, 1845.

Frederic A. Gladding, born March 25th, 1847.

Frank B. Gladding, born August 29th, 1849,

Issue of Samuel Gladding, numbered (17) as above, and Elizabeth his wife, as follows :

Elizabeth Gladding.

Mary Gladding.

Samuel Gladding.

William L. Gladding.

Charles Gladding.

Issue of Wm. C. Manchester, and Martha I. Gladding his wife :

Wm. A. Manchester, born September 24th, 1832.

Charlotte G. Manchester, born August 7th, 1835.

Frederic H. Manchester, born July 30th, 1838.

John H. Manchester, born March 24th, 1842.

James C. Manchester and Thomas S. Manchester, born March 20th, 1848.

John Ingraham, son of Timothy Ingraham, numbered (2) born in Bristol, R. I., December 8th, 1701, married Mary Fry, December 12th, 1723 ; issue as follows :

Timothy Ingraham, born December 20th, 1724.

John Ingraham, born January 25th, 1727.

Abigail Ingraham, born January 21st, 1729.



**Jeremiah Ingraham, born December 8th, 1731.**

**Rachel Ingraham, born December 24th, 1733.**

**Thomas Ingraham, born January 17th, 1736.**

**Joseph Ingraham, born May 11th, 1738.**

**Samuel Ingraham, born March 17th, 1740.**

**Martha Ingraham, born September 14th, 1742.**

[**Joseph Ingraham, born in Boston, September 5th, 1760,  
died at Mr. Sloeum's in Bristol, R. I., June 28th, 1813.**]

---

### **AFFIDAVITS OF REBECKER SOUTHER AND OF EMERY SOUTHER.**

**I** Rebecker Souther, of Boston, Mass., on oath depose and say: that before my marriage my name was Rebecker Ingraham, being the daughter of Francis Ingraham; that my age is sixty-eight years; that, about twenty-five years ago, I was present at a meeting of the "Ingraham heirs," i. e. heirs of Sarah Cowell, who married Timothy Ingraham and was the daughter of Sarah Cowell, the daughter of Joseph Wilson; said "heirs being represented as entitled to a large tract of real estate or a township at Leeds, in England; which land the said Joseph Wilson had willed to the said Sarah Ingraham;—which said meeting was held at a public house, called



the "Mansion House," in Milk Street, in said Boston; That one Smith, of the State of Maine, a lawyer as he represented himself, afterwards understood by me to be of Thomaston in said State, soon after the said meeting had dispersed, called on me at my house in Temple Street in said Boston, and, in conversation with me upon the subject of such heirship, expressed to me his desire that I should assign to him one fourth part of my right as such heir; that I then told him I did not wish to sign any paper, but I was willing that he should be well paid for his services, if thereby we should recover the property as such heirs; and he further then told me that he had seen the original will of the said Joseph Wilson, written on parchment, in the hands of Joseph Ingraham, of some town or place in the State of Ohio, and then said to be eighty years of age. I do not recollect more definitely at what place he was represented as being seen or resident in Ohio.

REBECKER SOUTHER.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUFFOLK, ss. BOSTON, OCTOBER, 5th, 1858. Then personally appeared the above named Rebecker Souther, who is well known to me, and made oath that the foregoing declaration by her subscribed is true.

Before me, S. F. PLIMPTON, *Justice of the Peace.*

I, Emery Souther of Boston, Mass., son of above named Rebecker Souther, on oath say that the foregoing declaration, made and subscribed by her, coincides with statements which she has made to me at many different times, covering a period to my recollection of at least twenty-two years last past.

EMERY SOUTHER.



## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUFFOLK, ss. BOSTON, OCTOBER 5th, -1858. Then personally appeared the above named Emery Souther, who is well known to me, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true.

Before me, S. F. PLIMPTON, *Justice of the Peace*

From the above, connected with other information in my possession, upon which I think I can now rely, I am induced to believe that this *old document*, on the finding of which all our hopes of recovering the property depend, is now in the hands of some of the Ingrahams in the Western or North Western states; that it has been seen within the past six years; and that if this narrative be extensively circulated among the numerous kindred and friends of the family, I think it may soon be found. I would further add that I have discovered the reason, at least the assigned one, why Isaiah Smith did not at the time obtain the old copy from this Joseph Ingraham; it was *his stubborn refusal to give it up to any one while he lived*; this, connected with the sudden disappearance and death of Smith and the neglect of the heirs, accounts for the loss to us, even to this time, of that old evidence of our BIRTHRIGHT.

To find this is the primary object of the collation and publication of this narration of the circumstances in which we are placed, hoping that it may stimulate inquiry and search for this "*old will*," and other information which would aid us in our enterprise. All such information addressed to me, GILBERT R. GLADDING, Providence, R. I., will be thankfully received in behalf of the heirs to the great Ingraham Estate.



AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN SUNDRY HEIRS  
AND GILBERT R. GLADDING.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas Joseph Wilson, formerly of Yorkshire England, deceased, leaving a large estate, in which said estate the heirs at law of Timothy Ingraham and of Joshua Ingraham, formerly of Bristol in the State of Rhode Island, United States of America, have an interest; and whereas efforts are being made to obtain the interest of said heirs in and out of said deceased Joseph Wilson's estate, and for that purpose Gilbert R. Gladding of Providence in said State of Rhode Island proposes going to England, and for the purpose of raising funds to defray said Gladding's expenses in prosecuting the claim of said heirs, he the said Gladding has issued certain Scrip or Certificates payable out of the first money received from said estates—

Now therefore know ye—That we the undersigned, heirs at law of the said Joseph Ingraham and of Joshua Ingraham, do hereby approve of, ratify and confirm said Scrip or Certificates, and the issuing thereof, and hereby pledge and bind our interest in and to said estate for the payment of said Scrip or Certificates according to the tenor thereof.

Witness our hands and seals this twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

In presence of HENRY MARTIN, *Justice of the Peace.*

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Daniel Ingraham. L. S.    | Mary C. Purkis. L. S.      |
| George W. Ingraham. L. S. | Joseph Spelman. L. S.      |
| Matthew Ingraham. L. S.   | Thomas F. Vickery. L. S.   |
| Samuel Ingraham. L. S.    | Anthony Goff. L. S.        |
| Robert Ingraham. L. S.    | Richard S. Gladding. L. S. |
| Lawton Ingraham. L. S.    | James D. Pitman. L. S.     |



|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wm. G. Ingraham. L. S.    | Benjamin Doty. L. S.     |
| John Ingraham. L. S.      | Nathaniel Waldron. L. S. |
| Watson Ingraham. L. S.    | Wm. C. Manchester. L. S. |
| Melvin D. Ingraham. L. S. | E. W. Spalding. L. S.    |
| Augustus Ingraham. L. S.  | Clarissa E. Damon. L. S. |
| Daniel Ingraham. L. R.    | Eliza Young. L. S.       |
| Robert Ingraham, L. S.    | John M. Spalding. L. S.  |
| Timothy Ingraham. L. S.   | Anthony Van Doon. L. S.  |
| Henry C. Ingraham. L. S.  | Moses T. Van Doon. L. S. |
| Abby G. Ingraham. L. S.   | Marvin Dunmore. L. S.    |
| Davis Ingraham. L. S.     | Dean M. Swift. L. S.     |
| Oliver H. Bush. L. S.     | Allen Spalding. L. S.    |
| Robert Purkis. L. S.      |                          |



## E R R A T A.

---

In the first paragraph, lines 6 and 7, for "July 2d, 1660," read April 3d, 1669. And for "1680," read 1690.

On page 11, 2d paragraph, for "Bishop of York," read Archbishop.

On page 16, 2d paragraph, for "1616," read 1666.

On page 28, for "British Library," read Library of British Museum.

1989















